

A NEW APHID-INFESTING *APHELINUS* WHICH IS NOT BLACK.

BY A. A. GIRAULT (The University of Illinois).

IN October, 1908 ('Entomological News,' Philadelphia, xix. pp. 365-367); Dr. L. O. Howard summed up the existing knowledge of the species of the Eulophid subfamily Aphelininae known to be parasitic upon aphids, and at the same time described two new forms with the same habit. All of the aphid-infesting Aphelininae, according to Dr. Howard, are species of the genus *Aphelinus*, Dalman, and all are characterized by having a preponderance of black in their coloration, and by having hairy eyes. That is to say, all are of the general appearance of the first known aphid-infesting species, the common *Aphelinus mali* (Haldeman). It is, therefore, somewhat novel to find a species of this group which is an undoubted aphid parasite, but which is totally yellow in colour, with practically hairless eyes, and which resembles very closely the coccid-infesting *Aphelinus mytilaspidis*, Le Baron. This novel aphid-infesting species differs from *mytilaspidis* in being more intensely yellow, nearly a pale green in colour, the last-named species being about the shade of yellow known as gamboge; structurally, it differs markedly in the quality of the discal ciliation of the fore wing proximad of the oblique hairless line, namely, in having those cilia very much coarser and arranged only in about four lines (a fifth line farther proximad and separated from the others by a naked area), the lines separated, and the cilia at least four times coarser than the dense, moderately fine discal ciliation distad of the hairless line. The oblique hairless line of the fore wing is decidedly broader than is the case with *mytilaspidis*, and another difference is present in the penultimate antennal joint which is shorter, only a fourth of the length of the ultimate joint, or even less, and wider than long. In *mytilaspidis*, the penultimate joint is distinctly longer than wide, and nearly a half of the length of the ultimate or club joint. Taking the foregoing into consideration, this new species need not be confused with any other species of the genus.

*Aphelinus automatus*, sp. n. (Normal position).

*Female*.—Length, 0.90 mm. General colour uniformly pallid green, the eyes and ocelli red, the tips of the mandibles fuscous, the venation concolorous with the body and the wings wholly hyaline. Immaculate.

Structurally as in *Aphelinus mytilaspidis*, Le Baron, excepting as mentioned above. Proximad of the oblique hairless line of the fore wing are about from three to four lines of discal cilia which are coarse and at least four times larger than the normal, rather fine discal ciliation of the wing distad of the hairless line. Still farther

proximad, separated by a naked area somewhat as in *mytilaspidis*, but much longer (cephalo-caudad), there is another line of about five or six cilia, somewhat smaller. The fore wing, proximad, in this species is broader than in *mytilaspidis*; also the proximal tarsal joint of the caudal legs is shorter and stouter, and the short, sessile stigmal vein is bent more at right angles to the marginal. The mandibles of the two species also differ, in *mytilaspidis* having at least two outer (lateral) teeth which are distinct and acute, and a third inner one which is smaller, weak, and obtusely rounded; in *automatus* there is only a single outer, distinct, acute tooth, and a second inner one which is broadly truncate and separated from the first by a small, acute notch. (From a single specimen,  $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

*Male*.—Unknown.

Described from a single female specimen reared from *Chaitophorus*, new species on poplar, Chicago, Illinois, September 15, 1910 (J. J. Davis). The specimen issued from a single round hole in the dorso-lateral aspect of the abdomen of its host, whose body was black in colour and attached firmly to the leaf surface.

*Habitat*.—United States—Chicago, Illinois.

*Type*.—Accession No. 44,229, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.; one female in xylolbalsam.

## SOME NEW CULICIDÆ FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH QUEENSLAND, AND TASMANIA.

By E. H. STRICKLAND (Dip. S.E.A.C.).

(Continued from p. 134.)

### A NEW SPECIES FROM SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Two female specimens from South Queensland, sent by Dr. Bancroft, both proved to be representatives of a new species of the genus *Culicelsa* (Felt).

The *type* specimen has been forwarded to the British Museum.

#### *Culicelsa queenslandis*, n. sp.

Thorax clothed with light yellow and golden yellow scales, arranged in longitudinal bands. Scutellum with pale yellow scales. Abdomen black scaled with incomplete ochreous basal bands, and snowy white lateral spots. Tarsi with snowy white basal bands.

♀. Head very densely scaled. The narrow curved scales are golden yellow and larger and broader on the vertex than on the nape and sides of the head. There is a distinct border of small scales round the eyes. The upright forked scales are golden at the front of the head but black at the back. The lateral flat scales are ochreous. Antennæ with basal and second segments testaceous. Palpi longish with a white median band, and white scales at the apex. Eyes black.